

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE.

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"Lest We Forget"

B. MARCIA.

During the last week a picture has been shown at the Sydney Town Hall, featuring the tragic sinking of the Lusitania, and entitled "Lest we Forget."

That incident is undoubtedly one of the atrocities that stand out in the great war; at least of those that we have heard of; but unfortunately these things are an inevitable part of any struggle like the present, and we must accept them as being the misfortunes of war; remembering all ways that the capitalist class of Germany added one more to their list of crimes when they sunk the Lusitania.

But the name Lusitania recalls to our minds quite a few things.

Most of us remember when the liner was built and launched, and how she accomplished the distance between England and America in record time.

It was common knowledge what a magnificent vessel she was, what luxuries and commendation was to be obtained on board and what elegance and comfort prevailed.

Yes, indeed; the whole of Europe and America were talking about the good ship Lusitania, and the rich capitalists were congratulating themselves on being able to bridge the distance across the Atlantic in such a short time. The company who owned the boat gloated over the load of profits already heaping up before their greedy eyes.

But what of the other side of the picture; what of the means by which this record breaking journey was accomplished?

Did all the richly dressed women and fashionable men, who lounged in the spacious saloons, and waxed eloquent and gay over the quick speed at which they were travelling; did any of them, we wonder, think, or care, if they did, of what means were used to bring about this wonderful result?

While all these parasites were wallowing in luxury and a superfluity of food; the men in the engine room, the stokers by whose superhuman efforts it was made possible for the great speed of the gigantic liner to be kept up, were starved during the journey across the Atlantic.

Let the report of the trip from the "Philadelphia Daypaper" speak for itself:—

A vessel's engine room is, as a rule, hell, but the engine room of a high speed steamer, is the highest degree of a human hell as yet invented by Capitalism. It is not uncommon that a worker who has gone mad through the enormous and unbearable heat, rushes boiling on deck and before anyone can stop him, jumps overboard to seek relief.

And on board the Lusitania the hell was hotter and more terrifying than on any other vessel.

The conditions in its engine rooms were worse by far than what obtains in a man-of-war in action. The firemen worked before the fires with white masks protecting their faces, and only dressed in cotton trousers.

Around the fire stood other workers with hose, and poured water on the firemen to cool them, when their arms dropped powerless with exhaustion.

The vessel had 192 fires which burned the coal as fast as it was shovelled in. At the start 1300 tons of coal were consumed per diem, but during the continually increasing heat the firemen could not keep up the steam pressure, and continually

collapsed before the fires."

And so it went on day after day, and these firemen, who hold the powerful ship's fate in their hands, these men on whom the marvel of the English shipping depended, were refused a proper meal by the capitalist dividend hunter.

What sort of conditions are these for a civilised country? Remember, these men responsible for such atrocities, for they are nothing else, were English and American capitalists.

Can we not imagine those men in that dreadful hell; can we not imagine them gasping for breath, and panting with thirst?

Can we not imagine senses reeling, and brains failing when we picture it? And imagining all these things, and knowing them to be grim, hideous realities; remember that we, as these stokers were, are members of the working class, and hug the memories of this and a thousand other atrocities to our breasts: "Lest we forget; lest we forget."

Which of us has forgotten the loss of the Titanic, the sister ship to the Lusitania? After reading of the account of the speeding up of the latter, it is not difficult to account for the awful disaster, which followed the same tactics with the former.

Time is money, says the capitalist; the faster we can travel between England and America, the more profits we can make.

And so, to gratify a parasite class in its lust for gold, human lives can be sacrificed; human minds can be wrecked, and human bodies tortured and starved.

The sinking of the Lusitania was a crime, and so was the sinking of the Titanic, both were caused by the master class, both could have been avoided, providing that same master class had not been so eager to add yet more ill-gotten gains to its store.

It is imperative that we of the working class should bear these things in mind.

An atrocity is always an atrocity, whether perpetrated by the English or German master class, and while we shrink in horror from the sacrifice of human lives on board the ill-fated Lusitania, we also recoil aghast at the inhuman cruelty which was being practised on board the same ship from the time of her first journey, until her last convulsive plunge beneath the heaving waves.

The point which matters to the workers is, that our enemy is capitalism, International Capitalism.

The master class of all lands are banded together against the workers; and many and varied are the atrocities and outrages that the latter have to suffer.

The success of that unity should teach we workers an essential lesson.

Given a class conscious international working class the future, with all its boundless possibilities, is ours.

When our blood is stirred and we arise in our wrath calling for vengeance, because of one act of treachery and violence; let us think of all the thousands of others that HAVE happened and ARE happening near at hand by organised action, put a stop to them once and for ever.

These in our memory grimly set,
"Lest we forget, lest we forget."

CRAFT UNION V. EMPLOYERS' ONE BIG UNION.

ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

Organiser Resigns.

The employers are resolved to stand firm on constitutional methods in connection with the engineers' strike. Their special disputes committee is formulating a plan of action, to operate should the strike continue. Should the Acting Prime Minister (Mr. Watt) feel, however, that the national interests demand further mediatory attempts on his part, the employers will hold their hand.

The employers learned that Mr. S. Hampson (organiser of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers) had resigned his position, owing to his disapproval of the tactics of the strike committee. It is understood that Mr. Hampson favoured unconditional arbitration, and was also generally opposed to unconstitutional methods of securing increased wages.

In such manner do the labor lieutenants of capital act. Let us hope that the engineers will see the folly of their past actions in ignoring the other labor unions and laborers, and learn that the days are over when a craft union can conduct a strike successfully against organised capital. The A.S.E.'s actions in the past have hit hard at other sections of labor: in this present strike fully 500 girls and 400 men who had no voice in dispute have been flung aside and left to battle alone. Let us hope that the defeat they will surely suffer, will turn their ideas toward linking up with the rest of labor in one solid whole to meet the combined forces of employerdom.

Boiled down the constructive part of the proposals put forth by advocates of capitalism here, are as follows:—

- (1) The unit association, composed of all the producers or manufacturers of an industry.
- (2) A general council of commerce and industry, and a Minister for Commerce and Industry.
- (3) A first-class business man will be appointed as the permanent head of this department.
- (4) The Science and Industry Bureau placed on a permanent basis and thoroughly equipped and staffed.
- (5) Trade representatives in the principal overseas markets.

Great eagerness is shown that Mr. Watt or some other booster will proceed at once to embody it in legislation.

While waiting for this legislation an Indemnity Company has been formed, the avowed object of which is to fight Labor. The following is from the "Argus":—

"The objects of the company are defined as progressive and defensive. Its main object is to defend and protect the interests of Victorian employers of labour. The articles provide that time is to be given for the cool consideration of disputes between employers and employed. It is recognised that there are two sides to any question, and that reason may be met by reason in preference to meeting force by force."

In short Labor is to be diddled into wordy conferences to spin out and waste time in order to try and divide the workers by granting concessions to some and not to the others. It is the old device of Labor's enemies to divide them up. The attack is directly levelled at any One Big Union that Labor shall form. Craft unions are now termed "legitimate." Fat now wants the trade unions to be kept in existence in order to keep the workers divided.

"The company will not interfere nor assume the functions of existing organisations, neither will it attack labour organised in legitimate trade unions. It will attempt—

- (a) By combination numerically and financially to enable employers to combat the aggressive acts of militant organized labor, whether such aggressive acts are directed against individual employers or any section of employers.

Business Russia.

(With a note of explanation the following article could be taken as though it were originally printed in a revolutionary paper to explain away the lies told by the capitalist press and press correspondents. The Co-operative Societies herein mentioned can in no way be looked upon in the same light as what we know of Co-operative Societies here. In the articles on "The Russian Revolution," printed in this paper, the function of the Co-operative Societies in Russia was pointed out. Since the Bolshevik came to power the Co-operatives have been Socialised along with the banks.—J.B.S.)

For the last eighteen months, says the "Times" Literary supplement of August 1st our Russian news has been such as to make one imagine that the nation has utterly collapsed and is completely disorganised. Most of the people believe that the 180,000,000 inhabitants of what was Russia have all abandoned their usual avocations and subsist on what fragments remain over from happy days when the Czar reigned and order prevailed. To correct such impressions it is good to turn to a matter-of-fact treatment of everyday economic life given in the July number of the "Russian Co-operator," which is published in the interests of the Russian Co-operative business, and aims at promoting international co-operative trade. The bare facts of the gigantic growth of the Russian Co-operative movement during recent years form one of the most remarkable romances of commerce. If it were not that, like many of the most important developments in history, that movement is quiet, unpretentious and unaggressive, we should long ago have heard more of an organisation that is the sanest, most solid, most useful, and most promising manifestation of Russia's practical organising capacity to-day. There are now some 50,000 Russian Co-operative Societies, with about 20,000,000 members. As only one member of a family usually enrolls, this represents about 100,000,000 people for whom the Co-operative Societies cater; and it is estimated that at least two-thirds of these are still outside the sphere of German control.

This does not mean that the co-operators have not had to encounter their difficulties. One of the most interesting things in the July number is an account of the conflict between the Bolshevik Government and the co-operative movement, when the former attempted to "nationalise" the co-operator's bank—the Moscow Narodny (people's bank). On December 15th, 1917, the Moscow Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates declared the bank nationalised (as all the banks had been), and the bank premises were occupied by a detachment of soldiers. The keys and seal were taken over by a representative of the Government. Thereupon the board and most of the employees refused to carry on the work. Telegrams of protest rained in from the provincial co-operative societies; and the Government had to consider it was wise to antagonise a movement that catered for so many millions of the people, especially in view of the fact that the organisation of business by private firms was everywhere breaking down, and the supply of the necessities of life depended very largely on the co-operative organisations.—Reprinted from Melbourne "Argus."

- (b) To indemnify so far as possible employers so attacked against actual loss consequential upon resistance to such attacks.

- (c) To ensure that laws affecting the interests of employers are framed equitably and are administered impartially."

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What of China?

WHERE LABOR IS CHEAPER THAN MACHINERY?

Will the Workers Fall Into Line with Organised Labor Elsewhere?

One of the most interesting sights to be seen in China is the coaling of the big ships. It is accomplished entirely without machinery in a remarkably short time; in fact, probably even more expeditiously than in this country with our cumbersome coaling machines. It requires, of course, an enormous number of coolies, as the small baskets, which hold about two shovels of coal, are handed rapidly along an endless chain of workers which often number as many as 1000 in the coaling of a single ship. These workers are paid about 5d a day, and even though the entire force were at work from dawn until sun down, the total expense for labor would only amount to around £20.

The farming population are about the poorest-looking people as concerns dress that you could possibly imagine, but they appear very contented. The principal farming implement is a long hoe, which the Chinese farmer raises over his head, allowing it to drop, thereby loosening the earth. In spite of the absence of farming implements, splendid crops are produced.

Need it be pointed out that such a population, working on such a soil with the latest agricultural implements for the lowest possible remuneration, would be able to produce much larger crops, and therefore, become, as an exporter of food-stuffs, a far more formidable rival to Australia and other countries than it is today? says an editorial in the "Australasian Manufacturer."

"There can be no question that China and Japan contain hundreds of millions of workers of the highest skill and intelligence, and yet capable, from long practice of living and being happy (?) on a very meagre remuneration," continues the writer. "Should these countries adopt modern machinery in all its detail and seek foreign markets, they will find little difficulty in securing them. For it must not be forgotten that some Eastern countries, and particularly China, have very rich mineral resources. It is clear that such a people, when equipped with the tools of modern industry, will have little difficulty in producing at least as cheaply as we can produce in Australia. This will affect Australia in two ways. It will tend to deprive us of the Chinese markets, for Chinamen will produce for themselves more cheaply than we can pro-

Slams and Jabs.

By JAYBES.

The boss loves the craft union, about that there is no doubt. He sees in the craft union something that can be easily defeated, and now that the "ONE BIG UNION" is approaching he is willing to do something to prove his practical love for the futile unionism of the past. In Melbourne we have bosses who collect for the union. I have a copy of the annual report of Forrest Ryan, secretary of the Amalgamated Food Preserving Employees' Union of Australia (Victorian branch). He eulogises the work of the Wages Board delegates, gleefully points to the increased contributions, and hopes to get better conditions through the Arbitration Court; he also points out that £346 has been donated by the union to members in distress, and concludes by thanking the managements of the Australian Jam Co., Cockatoo Preserving Co., Sutherland and Son, and First Pick for their assistance in collecting contributions.

This can be taken as a good example of craft unionism. The Wages Board, even at the best, only grants to the worker part of what he has already lost through the high cost of living—that is no gain to the man who toils. The Arbitration Court only decides by what margin the workers are to be robbed of the wealth they create—that is a sign of weakness on the part of labor, and while contributions are necessary to carry on any organisation it is only to what use these contributions are put that counts. Unionism that degenerates into a charitable society does not strengthen the worker's cause, rather does it do the opposite. The distress amongst members is largely due to unemployment, and unemployment is the outcome of capitalist production; the remedy does not lie in simply keeping up a standard of ten years ago; the real and only remedy lies in INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION with the objective of "TAKING AND HOLDING" the means of production for the benefit of all who labor. Wake up, workers! Seize the opportunity now. Banish

duce for them. It will also be increasingly more difficult for us to supply many other markets which we at present supply, or which we were expecting to supply in the near future."

Now comes the question. Can we depend upon the workers in China to fall into line with us for a world-wide Labor Republic. History answers, Yes. Everywhere the machine method of production comes into existence, there immediately becomes two distinct classes. The exploiting owner of the machines on the one hand, and the exploited worker and user of the machines on the other. We see the coolies on the Western Pacific Coast of America organising. The Chinese furniture workers in Australia are organised, and on one occasion offered assistance to the "White Australian" cabinet makers on strike in spite of the fact that these "White Australian" had practically scabbed on them.

An extract from an exchange shows the effect of the machine process of production upon the working class in America. It reads, "Class Consciousness Developing in South—Growth of Industry, and Labor and Social Shake-up, the Cause."—By E. A. See.

Memphis, Tenn.—Labor in the south-west is rapidly becoming class conscious. Particularly is this true throughout the coal, oil, and gas belts. Cheap fuels attract manufacturers.

The Board of Trades, Chambers of Commerce, and commercial organisations of similar character, have advertised the merits of the cities—cheap oil, coal, and gas—in the commercial and financial growth of which they are interested throughout the east and north, and from the number of new plants now located in cities like Ft. Smith, Little Rock, Muskogee, etc., one readily learns that "it pays to advertise."

Before the advent of the factory the white worker in the south and south-west was in a pitiable condition. He was "white trash" to wealthy whites and negroes, the latter in close competition with him. The negro has been attracted to the north where he may be seen in great num-

the craft idea and organise on the lines of industry.

The only way to finally settle the Capital and Labor difficulty is for labor to finally settle the capitalist class and make them go to work.

The police of Russia under the ex-Czar regime received 32/- per month, the rest was made up by bribes and threats. These police did the bidding of the ruling class, and suppressed the workers wherever the opportunity presented itself. Under the Bolshevik regime the police are only useful to suppress vandalism and those forces who are planning the downfall of Labor's republic and for their services they receive £16 per month.

In a recent letter from a comrade in Russia we find that the printers, who used to receive 10/- a week now receive £5 a week, and a 20 per cent increase is shortly to be granted. They are also allowed £50 to spend during their holidays. Russia is undoubtedly a terrible place to live in.

The only freedom the worker has under capitalism is to take a walk out into the bush and lay down and die. The freedom of the near future will be a freedom to live and enjoy all that labor creates.

"Australian Worker," quoting from the "Chicago Daily News," an American pro-war paper, proves our contentions of the past. It says—"The Soviet is the soul of Russia, and more. From each village in Russia we see delegates going to the Provincial Society. From each Provincial Soviet we see delegates going to the all-Russian Congress of Soviets. Starting with being the dreaming soul of Russia, the Soviet has become its communicating nervous system and its deciding brain."

In view of this, coming as it does from a jingo paper representing American Capitalism, can YOU, fellow-worker, still believe that chaos exists in Russia?

The press would have you believe that if the Kaiser and the Crown Prince were to abdicate and some other useless parasite of blue gore became Emperor there would be more hope of a speedy peace.

This is bunkum with a vengeance. It doesn't matter to workers which sets of parasites ride on them from the throne as long as capitalism exists. It is not our mission to depose kings, they are social insects not worth bothering about. When the workers organise politically and industrially for the purpose of owning and controlling the industries they now operate, the capitalist class, as a sop, will throw you a king and three or four princes out of the attic window.

Just remember how the ruling class, af-

bers in the packing plants of East St. Louis, and employed in railroad construction and track repairing. He has ceased, as far as the manufacturing plant is concerned, to be a competitor of the skilled or semiskilled white worker. Woe to the manufacturer who would attempt to break a strike in the southern states with negroes!

Not alone, however, was the northern capitalist attracted by the low price or fuel—he expected to find labor as cheap, forgetting that laborers must eat, and that the price of foodstuffs rose not only in the north, but throughout the country as well.

The influx of white skilled laborers—glass and steel workers, oil and gas well drillers, miners, men of the building trades, etc.—overcrowded the towns. Box car shacks were built overnight, and rented at high rates. Fifteen dollars a month for a two-room unpainted shack at Blockwell, Oklahoma, as an instance, opened the eyes of the men from the north. Their children learned at school that they were "foreigners." Their wives soon discovered that they absolutely no social standing with the "old settlers"—those from the east-southern states. The workers were not drawn, they were driven together. Now they are like Oliver Twist, asking for more, and striking to gain their demands.

There are murmurs of discontent. Let us hope the southern workers will not in their rage blindly butt their heads against the stone wall of capitalism. We must teach our less informed fellows that only through organisation along industrial lines, standing solidly together on the political field, can they come into their own—the wealth of the world, every ounce of which is produced by them alone.

ter the first revolution of 1917, hoping to keep in power, eulogised the deposing of the Czar and announced that it was necessary for democratic progress, but when the Bolshevik made their coup d'état and deposed the capitalist class the howls went up to high heaven from all over the world. So you see, brother and sister, of the working class, that kaisers and kings are but appendages to the capitalist system. Abolish capitalism and the only king that will remain will be King Labor.

Sir Walter Davidson, the Governor of N.S.W., commenting on the Hohenzollern Dynasty before the Country Press Conference in Sydney, said: "I do not say that if the Hohenzollern Dynasty was successful in its peace efforts it could retain its position."

Quite so, Sir Walter. We go one further, and predict that in a very short time Sir Walter will be better known as Watty Davidson, and will be put to doing some useful work. How would that suit you, Watty?

Amongst a long list of philanthropic gifts we find the names of several well-known exploiters donating liberally to the "Maternity Home for Destitute Girls." Just think of it! Those same industrial robbers have had some of these same girls working in their factories for so miserable a pittance that they are destitute and homeless when trouble befalls them. Under Socialism destitution will be impossible, for it will then be the duty of the Industrial State to see that not one unit shall want for the good things created by labor. "One BIG Union" is a step toward this inevitable goal, if you want to see reason reign then work and canvass for the ONE BIG UNION of all the workers. By it and through it lies our salvation and our hope.

Editor Boote of the "Worker" will soon be able to write some fulsome praise under the title "Liberties in Australia."

Ernest Boote is undoubtedly one of the best of Labor's writers in Australia. Consistently he has placed a concrete position before the workers on Industrial Unity, and in his zeal to serve the bottom dog he has fallen foul of the law—(not made in Germany either).

The magistrate in sentencing Boote proves the class nature of the courts when he said: "As you have been fined on two or three occasions before for the same offence, I would be wanting in my duty to my country if I did not make the penalty a substantial one." There you have it! A magistrate's "Duty to his country" is to substantially fine a Labor advocate for telling the truth. Never mind Boote: we can knowingly smile and drink to "THE DAY."

Poor Russians! Wouldn't THEY like to share OUR liberties.

A sample of how workers are pitted against workers is shown in the case of the ship Dinabool where a "LOYALIST" (i.e., scab) cook, who served the interests of the shipping company during the strike, has been serving up food to the men in such a manner that they refused to man the vessel until he was removed. In their actions they were right, for a worker in the pay of capitalism, to do capitalism's dirty work is a decided menace to his own class. This is only possible under craft unionism. With unionism based on industry this case would not only concern the firemen who are refusing to board the vessel it would be the concern of every individual in that industry, and with the workers organised on that basis a "SCAB" cook would be impossible. Away with your arbitration courts! workers! Away with them! Organise and place night against night—your industrial and political might against the industrial and political might of the master class: when you do this you will abolish class scabbery and will be well on the road to industrial control.

We are informed from "advices from Germany received in Christiania" that the German Empress is suffering from mental disease. That's no news to us. We have known for many years that mental diseases are as common to royalty as fleas are to a dog's back.

We wouldn't breed common dung-hill poultry in the same manner as they breed princes of royal blood. When cousins marry cousins four times over, what can we expect but mad-house types of men and women? Anyhow, even if they are mad what's the difference? They are the figureheads of an insane system that is madness in the last degree.

Something quite novel in the way of

Boring from Within.

AN ANSWER TO "WOODICUS."

By J. B. SCOTT.

The crying need of the hour is constructive industrial education. It seems a waste of much valuable space in a working class organ of this size, to enter into a windy argument on the merits of boring from within or without. The slogan should be "BORE AND BORE LIKE HELL"—BUT, BORE in the right direction."

But having read the article in the "I.S." of October 19th, 1918, from the pen of my good friend, "Woodicus," on "Boring from Within," I feel tempted to rob the editor of the pleasure of reply.

We will start at the end and reason upward. We will quote from "Woodicus": "When explaining industrial unionism the W.I.L.U. is a good model to make clear our meaning; beyond this the W.I.L.U. is useless, unscientific, and unpractical."

So, according to "Woodicus" it is practical and scientific to take a model from something which is "unpractical and unscientific." In other words "Woodicus" advocates the foundation of an industrial structure along the lines laid down by the Workers' International Industrial Union, which in itself is "unscientific" according to our friend "Woodicus."

This isn't the logic of a philosopher, is it?

Then again: "In practice it is utopian." UTOPIAN, did you say "Woodicus"? He means of course that the revolutionary industrial organisation that stands uncompromisingly for the complete overthrow of capitalism is imaginary, fanciful, and chimerical. Our friend "Woodicus" must have been buried a long time in the bush somewhere or he would know that this same W.I.L.U. has conducted some of the most successful strikes America has known, the latest of which amongst the furniture workers of Evansville, Ind.

In practice it is revolutionary; in principle it is revolutionary; and as an organisation it stands solid with the necessary understanding of the tactics essential to success—REVOLUTIONARY SUCCESS.

The Editor of the "I.S." may not have been in America, and for that reason "Woodicus" thinks that the source of knowledge is indirect and judgment imperfect. The fact of being in America does not necessarily make judgment correct nor the knowledge direct. Having spent nine years in America, and in the socialist movement, perhaps I could venture to consider myself as much of an authority as the man "Woodicus" refers to as "a competent student and lecturer (possibly the best Australia has produced), who, after hobnobbing with the meal-ticket artists of the American Socialist Party, and standing on the public platform in Terre Haute, Ind., and hearing the name of De Leon defamed, the dead De Leon—informs "Woodicus" that there is hope of the craft union movement in America being converted into a revolutionary movement (if they listened to this "competent lecturer" they would be more fearful of it being converted into a huge rationalist society).

Pardon the deviation. From the writings of "Woodicus" it is quite evident that he either does not understand the meaning of "boring from within," or he is attempting to misinform others as to its meaning.

When a revolutionist expounds revolutionary principle inside a job trust or craft union, that is not boring from within any more than if you were putting the same position up on the street corner. The borer from within is one who, like "Woodicus," advocates Industrial Unionism and refuses to belong to the only sound organisation that distributes the propaganda and disseminates the principles of revolutionary unionism. He talks of De Leon

forming governments has just been reported. We have the information from Paris that the Czechoslovaks have formed a Government, or as the cable puts it: "formally inaugurated a Government in Paris, with official Entente recognition, and Ministers have been appointed."

'Struth! What next? The Czechoslovaks, according to past cables, were knocking spots off the Bolshevik in Russia, now we find that they have formed a Government—not in Russia, but in Paris. That news is very comforting indeed. Next week it might just be possible that the ex-Czar has formed a Government somewhere up in Northern Queensland. In both cases they would equally menace the MARCH OF THE BOLSHEVIK towards the INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.

Bany socialists, so-called, have been at great pains to deny, "the class struggle." These superficial searchers after truth, mentally too lazy to dig into the Well of Truth, keep on prating of co-ordinating antagonistic interests. They believe and try to make others believe that mutual interests exist between the employing class and the working class. Marx and Engels in the "Communist Manifesto," gave us the key to the solution of the history of the past when they stated "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles. Freeman and slave, patrician and plebian, lord and serf, guild master and journeyman, in a word oppressor and oppressed stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight, a fight that each time ended either in a revolutionary reconstruction of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending classes.

The break up of communal tribal society and the abolition of social equality based upon tribal ownership in the essentials of life, laid the foundation of the class struggle. The inception of private ownership has led to one long sequence of continuous strife. In every phase of society throughout the civilisation period these antagonisms have been the root cause of internal warfare within the national boundaries and aggressive international wars.

In the slave economy of Greece and Rome the class struggle operated with unrelenting severity. The freemen in possession of the land gradually diminish-

tactics. Daniel De Leon was undoubtedly the greatest tactician the International Socialist movement has ever known. It was he who gave the movement its tactics. He belonged to several craft unions in his day, and while in them he never lost one opportunity of revolutionary presentation of tactics, he never allowed one post to go by default, but that IS NOT boring from within.

We have always asserted, and do now assert, as "Woodicus" ought to know, that even if the W.I.L.U. did not function as the actual organisation of revolutionary industrialism, the same organisations that did function would be on the lines laid down by the W.I.L.U. Latest events, as far as preamble and constitution is concerned, have proved our contention correct.

This attitude has been forced by the propaganda from without; through leaflets, lectures, pamphlets, and the soap box workers of the rank and file are demanding Industrial Unionism, and it was from that source that the thought of a One Big Union Congress materialised.

Revolutionists within are looking to us outside even now for propagandists and pamphlets, which we will only too gladly deliver. Kilburn and Garden, two of the most prominent in the "Sydney Scheme" (or the Australian expression of W.I.L.U.) agree with us in this, and they too believe with us that with a strong revolutionary industrial movement on the outside, their battles with the craft officials would be lighter owing to the pressure brought to bear.

Had each individual relented, as "Woodicus" has done, on being contented with the gradual bore inside the craft union, and had not formed on the outside an economic watchdog, we would be much further away from Industrial Unionism than we are to-day. Economic evolution made the need for revolutionary unionism necessary, and the constructive work has been accomplished from the outside. This little paper and the organisations whose philosophy it represents have done more for revolutionary unionism than all the labor papers, so-called, craft union offi-

cials, and trades halls in Australia.

We still have the fight to put up inside and out, and now that the congress has adopted our preamble it is our sacred duty to our class to get RIGHT IN and make certain that under the shadow of our preamble a still-born paper organisation will not be the result of our labors. The W.I.L.U. still needs the revolutionist, and until we see that the One Big Union is safely launched under the careful guidance of a scientific crew we will not close up shop; that is, because we are practical, un-utopian, scientific, revolutionary, evenly-balanced and sound.

Officially, the W.I.L.U. will speak in another issue.

The Class Struggle.

By J.M.G.

in number, until in Greece mortgage pillars dotted the land from one end to another, "as a sign of the indebtedness of the 'owners' to usurious members of the master class." The position so created was so critical that Solon, the "wise man," was called in, to prevent a revolt, and his amelioratory scheme of cancelling all mortgages and forbidding enslavement for debt gave a new lease to society. But the germ of decay was inherent in the system and the old antagonisms asserted themselves and brought about its downfall.

So with Rome the conflict of interests between a slave owning class and an enslaved class resulted in the passing away of what was vainly styled "Eternal Rome." It fell when it appeared to be at the pinnacle of its greatness.

The feudal system that took its place at the close of the transition period, called "the dark ages," with its economy of serfdom is the history of strife between lord and serf. A class struggle as intense as existed under the slave economy of Greece and Rome.

The apologists for capitalistic society appear oblivious to the brutality of our present society. They are full of indignation for the slave owning class of Greece and Rome and thank God there are no slaves in our economy.

Each social system creates its own type of ruling class. The systems that have existed in the past were more directly brutal. The slave knew his status, or want of status in society, and knew his interests were diametrically opposed to the master class. The baronial lords of the feudal system with their cruelty made no pretence, but by sheer force held their peasants in subjection, and crushed all their protests against the robbery of the system with the strong arm of the sword.

Modern capitalism is no less based upon robbery than those systems that have come and gone during the civilisation period of private ownership, but the modern wage slave duped by a false education, a prostitute press, venal intellectuals, a

servile church and an environment of hypocrisy, snobbery and cant, is no more free than his prototypes of past phases of society.

The working class in all ages whether slave, serf or wage slave, produced the wealth of the world, but the modern wage slave, whilst unconsciously having a feeling that economic conditions are not as they should be, is ignorant of the methods of the capitalist class, owing to the insidious and cunning mode adopted.

The capitalist system has produced a ruling class unmatched in history. They have been forced by economic necessity to extend political freedom to the masses. Their system requiring a mobile army of workers, they as a mass have many concessions denied under other systems. Yet this boasted freedom and these concessions have never stilled the class struggle. The workers under capitalism are still antagonistic to the possessing class, notwithstanding the cunning device of the most conscious possessing class of history.

Whilst the superstructure of cant and hypocrisy has been a powerful factor in creating the mental kinks that obscures to a great extent the class struggle. Yet as the economic system develops, the antagonism forces the workers to realise the want of mutual interests between the possessing and non-possessing class.

This antagonism is strongly marked on the reef as in other industrial centres. Rising cost of living countered by demands for increased wages. Profits at the vanishing point (so we are told) compelling the mine owners in the interest of profits to refuse the full demand of their employees.

The class struggle has dominated all phases of society. It is the sum total of the jarring interests that must necessarily exist in any society based upon private ownership in the tools necessary for the production of the essentials of life. It may be glossed over and stifled by reforms and sops, but can never be eliminated, but will become more pronounced as the system gradually but surely draws towards its downfall.

LABOR'S DREAM.

Adapted by J.A.D. and Dedicated to the Victims of the Class War—to Those Who Dreamed.

'Tis not alone the superman who dreams,
The Man of the People—the Revolutionaire,
Does, deep within his heart, hold sweetest vision,
The petit bourgeoisie know not the things most beautiful
Which lie, like sacred flame, within the Rebel heart.
The best in Him lies deepest hid from view;
The sweetest song is never given note;
Nor art can call its fairest vision forth;
Nor deepest love find way to manifest itself;
But in hatred deep that suffers and endures
Whilst strong man rot for Labor's sake,
and others die for lack of work,
And women's souls creep shuddering to hell.

When "captains of industry" dream
Incarnate greed and crime write red with blood
History's fearful page.
But now comes Labor dreaming a dream
To end humanity's travail.
And, as each proletarian understands,
Straightway with all the force of heart and brain,
Steadfast purpose will govern his eager life,
And be a power to his super-self
In one supreme, united effort
To grip with grim, giant strength that dream.
And with his fellow workers, hold it fast.

And Will, that mystic thing
Which e'er escapes the mesh of thought,
and masters reason,
That force divine on which all nature rests,
Finds fountain of purpose in dire neces-

sity;
And architect of life, seizing the vision,
moulds into stone
The crying need—Labor's dream.
The lofty walls, the portals wide, cornice and base,
Foundations deep based upon Industrial needs;
So rises Freedom's hall—the O.B.U.
This is not dream-stuff of the mind,
It can be made manifest. If Labor Wills.

Labor's great soul dreams not a dream
wherein no purpose lies.
Nay, the vision splendid is a creative act
That'll bring to man something not yet possessed:
Real Freedom. For we, who live by labor, know
That while we are ruled, we sell freedom,
brain and limb
To buy a crust for us and ours that we may toil again to live.
Nay, Labor's Dream is but the prelude to the Act
That lifts our eyes above the grind of greed,
To smooth the future path; to render full-
er Peace,
To broaden opportunity—to serve mankind.

All homage to the man who dreams a dream,
And dares to put it to the test of use.
The sad world has need of him who dares to do;
Whose faith and inspiration fan into flame
The smouldering fires of discontent that Labor feels,
Born of exploitation by the owners of the Tools
With which Labor creates All things and is not allowed to use.
But look! the Dawn is breaking. The worker's face is turned to O.B.U.
All honor to the pioneers, who knew the way,
Who blew the trumpet-call of larger hope
Of One Great Union far-flung across the world,
One aim, one emblem, one enemy.
When Labor's Dream—comes true.

A. S. P.

NEWS AND NOTES.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE.

ANNUAL PARTY CONFERENCE.

The branches having unanimously endorsed the suggestion of the Central Executive, that Conference be held in Sydney at Christmas, arrangements are now being made for same. All Branches are urged to forward matters which they wish placed on the agenda paper, as soon as possible.

Members-at-Large are invited to forward reports or suggestions, or both, which will be dealt with by Conference under the Heading of Correspondence. All matters of such nature should be addressed to the General Secretary, and should reach Headquarters not later than the 20th of December.

The C.E. at its last meeting received a communication from the Free Speech Committee of N.S.W. requesting that the following motion be carried: "That this meeting of the C.E. of the A.S.P. emphatically protests against the continued imprisonment of Mr. Vance Marshall, who is serving six months under the War Precautions Act, and considers that in view of the nature of the evidence a grave injustice has been done. We, therefore, ask that the sentence be set aside."

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the General Secretary instructed to forward same to the Minister of Defence.

The next meeting of the C.E. will be held on Wednesday, November 6th, and all delegates are requested to be present.

A. S. REARDON,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

BRANCH.

Broken Hill is having an exciting time. The activities of two classes are visibly expressed, on one side by a increased interest in the Government commission that is soon to sit here and investigate the desirability of proclaiming certain ailments, industrial diseases, and, on the other side, by a Red Cross drive, which gives the slave a fair chance of driving in his master's motor car provided, of course, that he pays a shilling for it! What a brotherly act by the boss! Did anybody say "class struggle?" I deny it, didn't I see the daughter of the master talk to a man whose face and hands bore the unmistakable sign of hard toil? She left him with a badge on his coat and a depleted pocket.

The Socialist Sunday School opened up in the lecture hall last Sunday, Com. W. J. Thomas and Com. Miss A. C. Cogan enrolling a fair number of pupils. The school promises fair to become a success.

Com. H. G. Smith delivered a lecture last Sunday week on "Ethics and History."

The speaker explained clearly that economic conditions determine the evolution of moral ideas, illustrating his remarks with many historical instances. The interesting lecture was followed attentively by the audience. A brisk discussion followed.

The evening was occupied by a lantern lecture delivered by Com. W. J. Thomas; the subject was the "Struggle for Existence." The hall was again well filled, the audience following the speaker's remarks and illuminating pictures with appreciation.

Last Sunday was a day marked by special activities, the party conducting no less than three lecture meetings.

In the morning Dr. Birks, from the Broken Hill Hospital delivered a highly interesting lecture on "Nature's method of combating disease." The hall was packed with people, who came to hear the popular doctor. The lecture itself was an excellent exposition of the most up-to-date methods used by medical science in combating disease. The lecturer exhibited test tubes, containing cultures of various bacteria, explaining the main principles of bacteriology, and the intricate chemical process by which the blood manufactures anti-toxins, which neutralise the poisonous effects of the disease producing bacteria.

The doctor dealt also with the pioneer work of Prof. Pasteur, of Paris, and Prof. Metschnikoff, of Odessa, whose original

research stands as landmarks on the high-ways of human progress.

Many interesting questions were asked and answered.

The second fixture was a repetition of a lecture by Com. W. J. Thomas on "The War of Industry," in the Mechanics' Institute, South Broken Hill, supported again by a series of pictures. The lecture was delivered to a fair audience, the literature secretary "doing his bit" and selling the "I.S."

In the Lecture Hall Com. Miss A. Logan spoke on "Woman and Socialism." The lecturer dealt with the subject in a competent manner; the chair was occupied by Miss Verna Bail, a senior pupil of the Socialist Sunday School.

Coming Sunday Com. E. R. Trenwith will speak on "War."

REMOS.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

On Sunday night, October 27th, the platform in our hall was occupied by Mr. F. T. Walker, of the "Men's Own Movement," his subject being, "The relationship of Socialism and Christianity." The speaker's great point was that Socialism and its propaganda in no way interfered with a belief in Christianity, holding that while the one dealt with material things the other was necessary for moral and spiritual upliftment.

He gave it as his opinion that after 2000 years of Christianity the world had been uplifted, and was far and away better than before the time of Christ.

In the discussion it was pointed out that material conditions determine men's outlook and actions, that by following the teachings of Christ, the workers were content to accept their slavery, and even to welcome it, in the hope of future benefits after death; also that Marx had denounced religion as "The opium of the workers," so to that great exponent of Socialism, religion was certainly a stumbling block to progress.

Branch affairs are still progressing favourably; the dance is going strong, and paper sales are good; but still not sufficient to satisfy us.

We cannot do too much propaganda in this respect.

The branch has decided to get out certain articles appearing in the paper in leaflet form, and we hope to increase our membership and do much good solid work in this way.

MARCIA REARDON,
Secretary.

THE RED FLAG.

(The writer, R. H. "Dick" Long, of Melbourne, is a Socialist poet of no mean ability. Several of his verses have appeared in this paper as well as the official organ of the V.S.P. For the past two Sundays he has flown the RED FLAG at the Yarra Bank, for which he was arrested. He flies the flag of Internationalism over his house at Sandringham, Vic.)

(Revised.)
The people's flag of deepest red
No longer flutters overhead.
Since Willie Watt, whom we revere,
Stopped the Red Flag from flying here.

Chorus.

Don't raise the scarlet standard high,
'Tis folly the Red Flag to fly.
When Willie Watt and Kiernan frown,
For God's sake haul the Red Flag down.
Look round, the Trades Hall loves its blaze,

But the red standard fails to raise,
High over Russia it is hung,
But here we fly it with our tongue.

We flew it through the long, dark night,
But now that we have glimpsed the light,
And morning breaks we humbly bow,
We must not fly the Red Flag now.

With heads uncovered swear we all
Without a blow to see it fall.
Come dungeon dark or gallows grim,
This song should be our Party's hymn.

Chorus.

MELBOURNE LECTURES!

EVERY SUNDAY EVENING.

Under the Auspices of the Australian
Socialist Party at
47 VICTORIA ST., CITY.

A.S.P. Badges

A NEW SUPPLY OF BADGES HAVE COME TO HAND, AND ARE NOW PROCURABLE AT 1/6, POSTAGE 1/8. QUANTITIES TO BRANCHES AT 1/5 EACH.

MONEY MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS; ADDRESS SAME TO THE GEN. SEC., A.S.P., 115 GOULBURN ST., SYDNEY.

Economic Class

THE ECONOMIC CLASS IS BEING HELD IN SYDNEY BRANCH HALL EVERY THURSDAY EVENING. ALL THOSE WHO DESIRE A KNOWLEDGE OF ECONOMICS SHOULD MAKE SURE OF ATTENDING.

COMING LECTURES!

SOCIALIST HALL, 369 PITT ST.
(OPP. DANKS.)

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd.

G. NEILSON.

"Poverty: Its Cause and Cure."

BARRIER LECTURES!

SOCIALIST HALL, SULPHIDE ST.

Nov. 3rd.—J. LYNCH: "Labor and Politics."

Nov. 10.—C. J. JOYCE: "The Evolution of Morals."

STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE FREE SPEECH COMMITTEE AS AT 15th OCTOBER, 1918.

Receipts.	
Domain Collection	£176 2 9
" " "	14 4 6
	£190 7 3
Less paid over to	
Trades and Labor Council	75 14 5
	114 12 10
Other collection lists, etc.	176 14 3
Donations	5 10 0
Literature Sales	6 12 0
	£303 9 1
Expenditure.	
Solicitor's charges, for Judd and V. Marshall	£22 10 0
Rev. Sinclair's Case	10 0 0
Brookfield, M.L.A., Case	10 0 0
V. Marshall	8 13 6
Loan do	4 15 0
B. Lewis Case, etc.	15 12 10
Other expenses on Court Cases	8 14 6
Loan to Newcastle Committee	5 0 0
Postage, Telegrams and Telephone	5 16 6
Advertising	3 10 9
Typing, Stationery, etc.	4 15 2
Travelling Expenses	8 14 4
Printing	12 19 3
Secretary's Time	14 7 6
Sundry Expenses	2 9 1
Maintenance, Mrs. Melbourne	7 0 0
Treasurer's Time	0 17 6
Amount not accounted for by former Secretary	8 0 0
Less Refund	2 13 6
	5 6 6
Balance shown in Secretary's books	1 4 0
Balance shown in Treasurer's books	146 2 8
Balance in hand	147 6 8
	£303 9 1

W. G. JEFFERY, Secretary.
RAY EVERITT, Treasurer.

I have audited the books and accounts presented and find the above Statement of Receipts and Expenditure a correct record from same subject to our report to the Committee on the method of Domain collections, etc.

STANLEY F. ALLEN, F.I.A.A.,
Public Accountant.
15/10/1918.

FUND FOR MRS. WINTER.

Previously acknowledged, £22/12/6; Friend, 1/-; J. J. Collins, 2/-; W. Sorenson, 2/-; A. Friend, 2/-; J. Penny, 2/-; Mrs. C. Toyer, 2/-; T. Dickenson, 2/-; total, £23/5/6.

SOCIALIST HALL
369 Pitt Street.

DANCE EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

LECTURE EVERY SUNDAY EVENING

TO UNATTACHED SUPPORTERS

Whoever you are, if you believe in Scientific Socialism, you must recognise the need for organisation. Why not set a good example to the workers whom you come in contact with, and whom we know you try to educate, by joining up with the A.S.P.

If there is no BRANCH in your locality, you can become a MEMBER AT LARGE, and thus become a REAL LIVE WIRE.

For further information, drop a line to the General Secretary, A.S.P., 115 Goulburn Street, Sydney.

BRANCH DIRECTORY.

Any branch desiring matter published under the above heading, should write clearly what is needed, and forward same to this office.

BROKEN HILL.

Socialist Hall, Sulphide St.
All roads making their way to the "Hill" will receive a welcome at the above address.
Every Sunday morning: Lectures.
Every Sunday night, 7.30: Lectures.
Study course of Scientific Socialism.
Every Thursday night, 7.30.
Public Speaker Class.
Good Library for Members!

CORRIMAL.

Rebels on the South Coast, come along and link up with a scientific working-class organization. A welcome awaits you.
Meetings every back Sunday, 2 p.m.
R. R. BROWNE, Secretary.
Railway Street, Corrimal.

IPSWICH BRANCH.

Branch meets Wednesday, Socialist Hall, Brisbane street. Out-door propaganda, Friday evenings Q. T. corner. Library for members.
P. STALKER, Secretary.

MELBOURNE BRANCH.

47 Victoria St., Melbourne.
Library and Reading Room for members.
Lectures held every Sunday Evening.
SPEAKERS' CLASS EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

NEWTOWN BRANCH.

Hall: Hatte's Arcade, King St., Newtown.
Library for Members.
Business meeting held alternate Thursdays evening.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

Hall: 369 Pitt St., Sydney.
Library for members.
Lecture every Sunday evening.
Debating class held every Monday evening.
Business meeting every alternate Thursday evening.

THE WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION.

(Australian Administration)
Hatte's Arcade, King St.,
Newtown, N.S.W.

RECRUITING LOCAL No. 1.

MEETS ALTERNATE MONDAYS EVENINGS, HATTE'S ARCADE, KING ST., NEWTOWN.

RECRUITING LOCAL No. 2.

Meets alternate Wednesday EVENINGS,
47 VICTORIA ST., MELBOURNE.

RECRUITING LOCAL No. 3.

MEETS ALTERNATE SUNDAYS,
3 p.m. WENTHAGGI.

Printed and Published by William Joseph Thomas, at 115 Goulburn Street, Sydney, for the Australian Socialist Party.